

EXHIBIT C

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH
EDITION



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***of** **APOTHEGEM**
 pā-fə-lit̩ n [F, fr. *apo-* + Gk *phylon* = mineral composed of a hydrous silicate
 mine that is related to the zeolites and
 are prisms or white or grayish masses
 pl -y -sə-z̩ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *apo-*
 at BE] (1646) : an expanded or project
 poph-y -sə-əl v, pā-fə-'sə-əl adj
 /adj [fr. or LL; fr *apoptectique*, fr. LL *ap*
 fr. *apoptesimen*] (1611) 1 : of, relating
 id with, inclined to, or showing symptoms
 cause or apparently cause stroke (a

page) also : greatly excited or angered (*'was ~ over the news*) — *ap-
o-plo-si-cal-y* \ə-po-'plek-sē-\ *adv*
ap-o-plēxy \ə-po-'plēk-sē-\ *n* [ME *apoplexie*, fr. MF & LL; MF, fr. LL
apoplexia; fr. Gk *ἀπopleξία*, fr. *ἀποπλεσσειν* to cripple by a stroke, fr.
apo- + *πλεσσειν* to strike — more at PLASNT] (15c) : STROKE 5
ap-o-p-to-sis \ə-po-'pō-tō-sēs-, -'pō-'tō-sē-\ *n*, pl -*pō-sēs* \-'sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk
ἀπόπτωσις a falling off, fr. *ἀποπτέειν* to fall off, fr. *apo-* + *πτέπειν* to fall
— more at PATERN] (1972) : a genetically directed process of cell self-
destruction that is marked by the fragmentation of nuclear DNA, is ac-
tivated either by the presence of a stimulus or removal of a suppressing
agent or stimulus, and is a normal physiological process eliminating
DNA-damaged, superfluous, or unwanted cells — called also pro-
grammed cell death — *ap-o-p-to-tic* \-'ti-k\ *adj*
ap-o-ro- \ə-'pō-rō-ə-\ *n* [F *aporie*, ultim. fr. Gk *aporos* difficult, perplex-
ing, fr. *aporos* impassable, fr. *a-* + *poros* passage — more at PAR] (ca.
1890) : 1 : an expression of real or pretended doubt or uncertainty esp.
for rhetorical effect 2 : a logical impasse or contradiction; esp. : a rad-
ical contradiction in the import of a text or theory that is seen in de-
construction as inevitable
aport \ə-'pōrt\ *adj* (1627) : on or toward the left side of a ship ('put the
helm hard ~')
apos pl of *APO*
apo-sta-tic \ə-po-'st-'ma-tik\ *adj* [*apo-* + Gk *στῆμα*, *stēma* sign]
(1900) : marking controversy and serving to warn (> coloration in but-
terflies) — *ap-o-sta-tic-al-y* \-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
ap-o-si-lān \ə-'pō-si-ə-'lō-nē-\ *n*, pl -*sē-sēs* \-'sēz\ [LL, fr. Gk
ἀποσίλω fr. *ἀποσιλῶ* to be fully silent, fr. *apo-* + *σιλῶ* to be silent,
fr. *silē* silence (1553) : the leaving of a thought incomplete usu. by a
question breaking off (as in "his behavior was—but I blush to mention
that") — *ap-o-si-lo-ap-si* \ə-'si-lo-'pō-si-\ *adj*
ap-o-spo-ro-ph-yte \ə-'pō-spō-rō-fē-\ *n* (1884) : production of gameto-
phytes directly from diploid cells of the sporophytes without spore
formation (as in certain ferns and mosses)
ap-o-stasy \ə-'pis-tō-sē-\ *n*, pl -*sēs* [ME *apostasie*, fr. LL *apostasia*, fr.
Gr. lit., revolt, fr. *ἀποσταθῆναι* to revolt, fr. *apo-* + *histasthai* to stand
— more at STAND] (14c) : 1 : renunciation of a religious faith 2 : aban-
donment of a previous loyalty : DEFECTION
ap-o-tye \ə-'pīs-'tit-, -tōt\ *n* (14c) : one who commits apostasy —
see *tye* 1
apostatize *v* *Brit var of APOSTATIZE*
ap-to-tize \ə-'pās-'tiz-, -tīz-\ *v* -tized; -tizing (1611) : to commit apos-
tasy
ap-to-tri-on \ə-'pō-str-ē-'ōr-, -ster-, ē-'pā-str-ē-'ōr-j-, (-)'pō-
str-ē-\ *lit.*, lit., from the latter] (1588) : 1 : INDUCTIVE 2 : relating
to or derived by reasoning from observed facts — compare *A PRIORI* —
see *tri-on* 1
aposto- \ə-'pō-so-\ *n* [ME, fr. AF & OE; AF *apostie* & OE *apostol*, both
from L *apostolu*, fr. Gk *ἀποστόλος*, fr. *ἀποστελλειν* to send away, fr. *apo-* +
στελλειν to send] (bef. 12c) : 1 : sent on a mission : as a : one of an
evangelistic New Testament group sent out to preach the gospel and
bring converts b : one of Christ's 12 original disciples and Paul c : the first
Christian missionary to a region or group d a : a person
who initiates a great moral reform or who first advocates an important
idea or system b : an ardent supporter : ADHERENT 3 : the highest
ecclesiastical official in some church organizations 4 : one of a Mor-
mon administrative council of 12 men — *ap-os-tle-ship* \-'shīp\ *n*
Greco N (1602) : a Christian statement of belief ascribed to
the Twelve Apostles and used esp. in public worship
apostolate \ə-'pīs-tō-'lēt-, -lōt\ *n* [LL *apostolatus*, fr. *apostolus*] (14c)
: the office or mission of an apostle 2 : an association of persons
devoted to the propagation of a religion or a doctrine
apostolic \ə-po-'wī-lik\ *adj* (13c) : 1 a : of relating to an apostle
or apostles 2 a : conforming to the teachings of the New Testa-
ment b : of relating to a succession of spiritual authority
from apostles held (as by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and Eastern
Orthodox) to be perpetuated by successive ordinations of bishops and
necessary for valid sacraments and orders b : PAPAL — *SPOS-*
-tolic \ə-'pō-tō-'lī-sō-tē-\ *adj*
apostolite *n* (ca. 1907) : an ecclesiastical representative of the
Church to the Catholic hierarchy of another country
apostolus *n* (1828) : a church father of the first or second cen-
tury
apostrophe \ə-'pūs-tr-(f)rē-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *αποστήρη*, lit., act of turn-
ing away, fr. *ἀποστηρέειν* to turn away, fr. *apo-* + *στηρέειν* to turn
away] : the addressing of a usu. absent person or a usu. personified
entity (Carlyle's "O Liberty, what things are done in thy
name") as an example of (~) — *ap'o-stroph-i-cal* \-'stri-kəl\ *adj*
apostrophe *n* [Fr & LL; F, fr. LL *apostrophen*, fr. Gk *ἀποστροφή*, fr.
turning away, fr. *ἀποστήρειν*, fr. *ἀποστήρη*] (1727) : a mark ' used to in-
dicate the omission of letters or figures, the possessive case, or the plu-
ral in figures — *apostrophic* *adj*
apothecary *Brit var of APOTHECIZE*
apothecize \ə-'pūs-tr-(f)rē-\ *v* -phized; -phizing w (1718) : to ad-
dress as in *apostrophe* ~ *v* : to make use of apothecae
apothecia measure *n* (ca. 1900) : a system of liquid units of mea-
sure usually by pharmacists — called also *apothecary measure*
apothecial weight *n* (1765) : a system of weights used chiefly by
pharmacists — called also *apothecary weight*; see WEIGHT table
apotaph \ə-'pō-tə-'ker-ē-, -ke-rē-\ *n*, pl -*tā-es* [ME *apothecarie*,
fr. *apotheca*, fr. LL, shopkeeper, fr. L *apotheca* storehouse, fr.
storehouse, fr. *ἀποθήκη* to put away, fr. *apo-* + *τιθέναι* to put —
more at TIDE] 1 : one who prepares and sells drugs or compounds
and poisons 2 : PHARMACY
apothem \ə-'pō-thē-shē-am-, -sē-\ *n*, pl -*cles* \-'shē-sē-\ [NL, fr.
(1844) : a sphere-bearing section in many lichens and fungi
in which a discoid or cupped body bearing asci on the exposed
surface — *apothemal* \ə-'pō-thē-māl\ *adj*
apophthegm \ə-'pō-thēm-\ *n* [Gk *ἀποφθέγμα*, *apophthegma*, fr. *apo-*
to speak out, fr. *apo-* + *φθέγησθαι* to utter] (ca. 1587)
: a brief, plain, and instructive saying or formulation : APHORISM —
see *them* 1
apophyma \ə-'pō-thē-'ma-tik\ *adj*
apophymatous \ə-'pō-thē-'mə-\ *adj* [ISV *apo-* + *them* (fr. Gk *θημα* something
to be said), fr. *them* (ca. 1856) : the perpendicular from the center of
a circle to one of its sides]

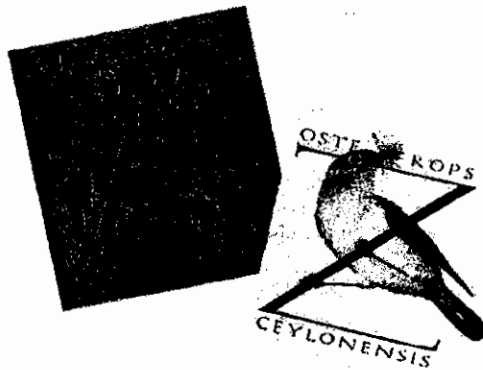
Appaloosa

lɔl shut lʰ kitten, F table lɔl further ləʃ ash lɛ acc lɛ mop, mar
lɔl out lɔl chin lɔl bet lɛ easy lɛ go lɛ hit lɛ ice lɛ job
lɔl sing lɔl go lɔl law lɔl boy lɔl thin lɔl the lɔl foot lɔl foot
lɔl yet lɔl vision, beige lɔl, "æ, ɛ, ɪ see Guide to Pronunciation

EXHIBIT D

The
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of the English Language

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apospory (äp'ä-spör'ē, -spör'ē, ä-pös'pär-ē) *n.* The development of a gametophyte directly from a sporophyte without the occurrence of meiosis or spore formation. — **aposporeous** (ä-pös'pär-ös), **aposporeic** (-spör'ik, -spör'-) *adj.*

apostasy (ä-pös'tä-sē) *n.* **pl. -sies** Abandonment of one's religious faith, a political party, one's principles, or a cause. [Middle English *apostasie*, from Old French, from Late Latin *apostasias*, defection, from Late Greek *apostasia*, from Greek *apostasis*, revolt, from *apistanai*, *apō-*, to revolt; *apo-*, *apo-* + *histanai*, to stand, place; see **stā-** in Appendix I.]

apostate (ä-pös'tät', -tīt) *n.* One who has abandoned one's religious faith, a political party, one's principles, or a cause. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *apostata*, from Greek *apostatis*, from *apistanai*, to revolt. See **APOSTASY**.] — **apostate** *adj.*

apostatize (ä-pös'tä-tīz') *intr.v.* **-tized, -tizing, -tiz-es** To abandon one's religious faith, a political party, one's principles, or a cause.

aposteriori (ä-pös'tir'ē-ör'ē, -ör'ē, -ör'ē, -ör'ē, ä') *adj.* 1. Derived by or designating the process of reasoning from facts or particulars to general principles or from effects to causes; inductive; empirical. 2a. Justified by appeal to experience. b. Knowable from experience. [Medieval Latin: Latin *a*, from + Latin *posteriori*, ablative of *posterior*, later.] — **aposteriori** *adv.*

apostle (ä-pös'al) *n.* 1a. **Apostle** One of a group made up especially of the 12 disciples chosen by Jesus to preach the gospel. b. A missionary of the early Christian Church. c. A leader of the first Christian mission to a country or region. 2. One of the 12 members of the administrative council in the Mormon Church. 3a. One who pioneers an important reform movement, cause, or belief: *an apostle of conservation*. b. A passionate adherent; a strong supporter. [Middle English, from Old English *apostol* and from Old French *apostle*, both from Late Latin *apostolus*, from Greek *apostolos*, messenger, from *apostellein*, to send off; *apo-*, *apo-* + *stellin*, to send; see **stē-** in Appendix I.] — **apostleship** *n.* — **apostle** *adj.*

Apostles' Creed (ä-pös'elz) *n.* A Christian creed traditionally ascribed to the 12 Apostles and used typically in public worship services in the West.

apostolate (ä-pös'tä-lät', -līt) *n.* 1. The office, duties, or mission of an apostle. 2. An association of individuals for the dissemination of a religion or doctrine. [Late Latin *apostolatus*, from *apostolus*, apostle. See **APOSTLE**.]

apostolic (äp'ä-stöl'ik) **apostolic** (-tī-kəl) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to an apostle. 2a. Of, relating to, or contemporary with the 12 Apostles. b. Of, relating to, or derived from the teaching or practice of the 12 Apostles. 3a. Of or relating to a succession of spiritual authority among the 12 Apostles, regarded by Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, and some others to have been perpetuated by successive ordinations of bishops and to be requisite for valid orders and administration of sacraments. b. **Roman Catholic Church** Of or relating to the pope as the successor of Saint Peter; papal. — **apostolically** *adv.* — **apostolicity** (-stäl'itē) *n.*

apostolic delegate *n.* **Roman Catholic Church** An ecclesiastical representative of the Vatican to a country having no formal diplomatic relations with it.

apostolic Father (äp'ä-stöl'ik) *n.* A church father of the first or second century A.D. who was believed to have received personal instruction from the 12 Apostles or from their disciples.

apostrophe (ä-pös'trə-fē) *n.* The superscript sign (') used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word, the possessive case, or the plurals of numbers, letters, and abbreviations. [French, from Late Latin *apostrophus*, from Greek *apostrophos*, from *apostrophein*, to turn away; *apo-*, *apo-* + *strophein*, to turn; see **streb(h)-** in Appendix I.] — **apostrophic** (äp'ä-strōf'ik) *adj.*

apostrophe (ä-pös'trə-fē) *n.* The direct address of an absent or imaginary person or of a personified abstraction, especially as a digression in the course of a speech or composition. [Late Latin *apostrophe*, from Greek, from *apostrophein*, to turn away. See **APOSTROPHE**.] — **apostrophic** (äp'ä-strōf'ik) *adj.*

apostrophize (ä-pös'trə-fīz') *tr. & intr.v.* **-phized, -phizing, -phizes** To address by or speak or write in apostrophe.

apothecaries' measure (ä-pöth'ē-kär'ēz) *n.* A system of liquid volume measure used in pharmacy. It has been largely replaced by the metric system.

apothecaries' weight *n.* A system of weights used in pharmacy and based on an ounce equal to 480 grains and a pound equal to 12 ounces. It has been largely replaced by measures of the metric system.

apothecary (ä-pöth'ē-kär'ē) *n.* **pl. -ies** 1. One that prepares and sells drugs and other medicines; a pharmacist. 2. See **pharmacy** (sense 1). [Middle English *apotecarie*, from Old French *apotecaire* and from Medieval Latin *apothecarius*, both from Late Latin, clerk, from Greek *apothēke*, storehouse, from Greek *apothēkē*: *apo-*, away; see **APOTHECARY**.] — **apothecary** *adj.*

apothecium (äp'ä-thē-sē-əm, -shē-) *n.* **pl. -cia** (-sē-ä, -shē-) A dish-shaped or cup-shaped ascomycete fungus and the fruiting body. [From Latin *apotheca*, storehouse. See **APOTHECARY**.] — **apothecial** (-shəl) *adj.*

apothegm also **apophthegm** (äp'ä-thēm') *n.* A terse, witty, or pithy saying; a maxim. [Greek *apophthegma*, from *apophthengesthai*, to speak plainly; *apo-*, intensive pref.; see **APOTHECARY**.] — **apothegmatic** (-tī-kəl) *adj.* — **apothegmatically** *adv.*

apothem (äp'ä-thēm') *n.* The perpendicular distance from the

center of a regular polygon to any of its sides. [*apo-* + Greek *thema*, something laid down; see **THEME**.]

apotheosis (ä-pöth'ē-ō-sis, äp'ä-thē-ä-sis) *n.* **pl. -ses** (-sēz') 1. Exaltation to divine rank or stature; deification. 2. Elevation to a pre-eminent or transcendent position; glorification: "Many observers have tried to attribute Warhol's current apotheosis to the subversive power of artistic vision" (Michiko Kakutani). 3. An exalted or glorified example: "Their leader was the apotheosis of courage." [Late Latin *apotheosis*, from Greek, from *apotheoun*, to deify: *apo-*, change; see **APOTHECARY**; *theos*, god; see **dhēs-** in Appendix I.]

apotheosis (äp'ä-thē-ä-sīz', ä-pöth'ē-ä-sīz') *tr.v.* **-sized, -sizing, -sizes** To glorify; exalt.

apotropaic (äp'ä-trō-pä'ik) *adj.* Intended to ward off evil: *an apotropaic symbol*. [From Greek *apotropaia*, from *apotrepein*, to ward off; *apo-*, *apo-* + *trepein*, to turn; see **trap-** in Appendix I.] — **apotropaically** *adv.*

app (äp) *n.* **Informal** A computer application. [Short for **APPLICATION**.]

Appalachian (äp'ä-lä'chē-ä, -chä, -läch'ē-ä, -läch'ä) *n.* A region of the eastern United States including the Appalachian Mountains.

Appalachian dulcimer (äp'ä-lä'chē-än, -chän, -läch'ē-än, -läch'än) *n.* See **dulcimer** (sense 1).

Appalachian Mountains also **Appalachians** (äp'ä-lä'chē-änz, -chänz, -läch'ē-änz, -läch'änz) *n.* A mountain system of eastern North America extending about 2,574 km (1,600 mi) southwest from Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and southern Quebec, Canada, to central Alabama. The range includes the Allegheny, Blue Ridge, and Cumberland mountains. Mount Mitchell in western North Carolina is the highest peak, rising to 2,038.6 m (6,684 ft).

Appalachian tea *n.* 1. See **withered**. 2. See **inkberry** (sense 1).

Appalachian Trail A hiking path of the eastern United States extending about 3,298 km (2,050 mi) from Mount Katahdin in central Maine to Springer Mountain in northern Georgia. It is the world's longest continuous mountain trail.

appall (ä-pöl') *tr.v.* **-palled, -palling, -palls** To fill with consternation or dismay. See synonyms at **dismay**. [Middle English *apallen*, to grow faint, from Old French *apailir*: *a-*, to (from Latin *ad-*; see **AD-**) + *pailir*, to grow pale (from *pale*, pale, from Latin *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to grow pale; see **pāl-** in Appendix I).]

appalling (ä-pöl'ing) *adj.* Causing consternation or dismay; frightful: *appalling working conditions; appalling violence*. — **appallingly** *adv.*

Appaloosa (äp'ä-lō'sä) *n.* A breed of saddle horse developed in northwest North America, characteristically having a spotted rump. [Perhaps from alteration of *Opelousas*, city of southern Louisiana.]

appanage also **apannage** (äp'ä-nāj) *n.* 1. A source of revenue, such as land, given by a sovereign for the maintenance of a member of the ruling family. 2. Something extra offered to or claimed by a party as due; a perquisite: *The leaders of the opposition party agreed to accept another government's appanages, and in doing so became an officially paid agency of a foreign power*. 3. A rightful or customary accompaniment or adjunct. [French *apanage*, from Old French, from *apaner*, to make provisions for, possibly from Medieval Latin *appanare*: Latin *ad-*, *ad-* + Latin *pānis*, bread; see **pā-** in Appendix I.]

apparatus (äp'ä-rät', äp'ä-rät') *n.* See **apparatus** (sense 2), [Russian, the government organization or staff, from German *Apparat*, a political organization, from Latin *apparatus*, preparation. See **APPARATUS**.]

apparatchik (äp'ä-rä'chik) *n.* **pl. -chiks or -chiki** (-chī-kē) 1. A member of a Communist apparat. 2. An unquestioningly loyal subordinate, especially of a political leader or organization. [Russian, from *apparat*, apparat. See **APPARAT**.]

apparatus (äp'ä-rät'us, -rät'us) *n.* **pl. apparatus or -uses** 1a. An appliance or device for a particular purpose: *an x-ray apparatus*. b. An integrated group of materials or devices used for a particular purpose: *dental apparatus*. See synonyms at **equipment**. 2a. The totality of means by which a designated function is performed or a specific task executed, as in a system of government. b. A political organization or an underground political movement. Also called *apparatus*. 3. Physiology A group or system of organs that collectively perform a specific function or process: *the respiratory apparatus; the digestive apparatus*. 4. The critical and source material that accompanies an edition of a text. [Latin *apparatus*, preparation, from past participle of *apparare*, to prepare: *ad-*, *ad-* + *parare*, to prepare; see **pār-** in Appendix I.]

apparel (ä-pär'äl) *n.* 1. Clothing, especially outer garments; attire. 2. A covering or adornment: *trees with their apparel of foliage*. — *tr.v.* **-eled, -eling, -els or -elled, -elling, -els** 1. To clothe or dress. 2. To adorn or embellish. [Middle English *appareil*, from Old French *appareil*, preparation, from *appareillier*, to prepare, possibly from Vulgar Latin **apparellare*, from Latin *apparare*. See **APPARATUS**.]

apparent (ä-pär'ent, ä-pär'-) *adj.* 1. Readily seen; visible. 2. Readily understood; clear or obvious. 3. Appearing as such but not necessarily so; seeming: *an apparent advantage*. [Middle English, from Old French *apparent*, present participle of *aparoir*, to appear. See **APPEAR**.] — **apparently** *adv.* — **apparentness** *n.*

Synonyms *apparent, clear, clear-cut, distinct, evident, manifest, obvious, patent, plain* These adjectives mean readily seen, perceived, or understood: *angry for no apparent reason; a clear danger; clear-cut evidence of tampering; distinct fingerprints; evident hostility; manifest pleasure; obvious errors; patent advantages; making my meaning plain*.

Usage Note Used before a noun, *apparent* means "seeming": *For all his apparent wealth, Pat had no money to pay the rent*. Used after a form of the verb *be*, however, *apparent* can mean either "seeming" (as in *His*



Appaloosa

ä pat	oi boy
ä pay	ou out
ä care	öo took
ä father	öo boot
ä pet	ü cut
ä be	ü urge
ä fit	th thin
ä ple	sh this
ä pier	hw which
ä pot	zh vision
ä toe	ä about, item
ä paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary); '' (secondary), as in dictionary (dīk'shō-nēr'ē)